

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

JOHN DOE,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Civ. No. 23-1052 JFR/SCY

QUESTA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT,
LORI PASSINO, JOHN ROE 1, and JOHN ROE 2,

Defendants.

NOTICE AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

This matter is before the Court *sua sponte*. On June 27, 2023, the plaintiff filed in state court a complaint under the pseudonym “John Doe.” Doc. 1-2 at 1. Defendant Questa Independent School District removed the case to this court on November 24, 2023. Doc. 1. Proceeding anonymously is not contemplated by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rather, Rule 10(a) requires that the title of a complaint “name all the parties,” and Rule 17(a) prescribes that “[a]n action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest.”

Nonetheless, the Tenth Circuit has recognized there may be cases in which “exceptional circumstances” warrant permitting a party to proceed anonymously. *Femedeer v. Haun*, 227 F.3d 1244, 1246 (10th Cir. 2000).

Lawsuits are public events. A plaintiff should be permitted to proceed anonymously only in exceptional cases involving matters of a highly sensitive and personal nature, real danger of physical harm, or where the injury litigated against would be incurred as a result of the disclosure of the plaintiff’s identity. The risk that a plaintiff may suffer some embarrassment is not enough.

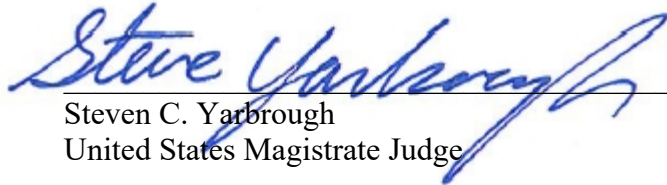
Femedeer, 227 F.3d at 1246 (quoting *Doe v. Frank*, 951 F.2d 320, 324 (11th Cir. 1992)).

Whether a plaintiff may proceed anonymously is subject to the discretion of the trial court. *Zavaras*, 139 F.3d at 802. In exercising that discretion, the court must “weigh[] the plaintiff’s claimed right to privacy against the countervailing public interest.” *Id.* at 803. The

public has an “important interest in access to legal proceedings.” *Femedeer*, 227 F.3d at 1246. “Ordinarily, those using the courts must be prepared to accept the public scrutiny that is an inherent part of public trials.” *Id.* “A plaintiff should not be permitted to proceed under a pseudonym unless the need for anonymity outweighs the public interest in favor of openness.” *Raiser v. Brigham Young Univ.*, 127 F. App’x 409, 411 (10th Cir. 2005).

The Tenth Circuit has stated that “[w]hen a party wishes to file a case anonymously or under a pseudonym, it must first petition the district court for permission to do so.” *W.N.J. v. Yocom*, 257 F.3d 1171, 1172 (10th Cir. 2001) (citing *Nat’l Commodity & Barter Ass’n*, 886 F.2d at 1245). If the court grants permission, the court often requires the plaintiff to disclose his or her real name to defendants and to the court, but otherwise to be kept under seal. *Id.* If the court does not grant permission, it may “lack jurisdiction over the unnamed parties, as a case has not been commenced with respect to them.” *Id.*

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the plaintiff must show cause by **February 1, 2024** why his full name should not be fully disclosed in public filings with the court. The defendant may respond to plaintiff’s submission by **February 15, 2024**, but is not required to respond if the defendant agrees with the plaintiff’s position. The defendant’s failure to respond within the time prescribed for doing so constitutes a waiver of any objection to the court’s decision.


Steven C. Yarbrough
United States Magistrate Judge